REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,213.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 35 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second do. | ,, | 2 8 |
| Third do. | ,, | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, | 0 2½ As. |

lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. | |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, | ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, | ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number of times special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. | 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | ,, | 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,461 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The *Agra* is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ALMORA, 2,638 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dennison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th June 1875, at 6 P.M.

| June 1875. | | June 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 4 | Leaves Madras | 18 |
| ,, Cocanada | 7 | ,, Coconada | 20 |
| ,, Narrakel | 9 | ,, Visagapatam | 21 |
| ,, Alleppey | 11 | ,, Bimlipatam | 21 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 11 | ,, Calingapatam | 22 |
| ,, Colombo | 12 | ,, Gopalpore | 22 |
| ,, Galle | 13 | ,, Palore | 23 |
| ,, Negapatam | 16 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 25 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by this Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREE, and occasionally at BARREIN, NEWABEE, and MAHAREIAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

| June 1875. | | June 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 9 | Leaves BUSHIRE | 28 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 13 | ,, Mohomerah | 28 |
| ,, Gwadur | 15 | ,, Fao | 29 |
| ,, Jask | 17 | ,, Bushire | 30 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 20 | | July 1875. |
| ,, Linga | 20 | ,, Baharein | 1 |
| ,, Bushire | 24 | ,, Linga | 4 |
| ,, Fao | 24 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 6 |
| ,, Mohomerah | 24 | ,, Muscat | 8 |
| Arrive BUSHIRE | 25 | ,, Kurrachee | 13 |
| | | Arrives BOMBAY | 16 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Mellvill, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | ..... | £15 | ..... | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 6 | |
| Port Said | 38 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 6 | |
| Messina | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | ..... | 35 | ..... | 14-10 | |

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Carnac. | Hog Island | Colaba. | Byculla or Kamathipura. | Dharumtur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 1st Class | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| 2nd Class | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| 3rd Class | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Horses & Carriages | 3 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 |

Horsekeepers charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

Children under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

Personal Luggage.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

Extra Luggage.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colaba Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colaba at 10 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are requested to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 25, Meadow Street.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | June. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | W. D. Anderson | 2232 | 450 | 4th | Southampton. |
| CHINA | G. Brooks | 2010 | 400 | 11th | Suez, &c. |
| LOMBARDY | E. M. Gillespie | 2723 | 450 | 16th | Southampton. |
| TEHERAN | A. B. Johnson | 2383 | 400 | 25th | Suez, &c. |
| | | | | July. | |
| AUSTRALIA | J. Murray | 3646 | 600 | 2nd | Southampton. |
| KAISER-I-HIND | G. J. Rabot | 2009 | 450 | 9th | Suez, &c. |
| INDUS | N. Stewart | 1478 | 300 | 16th | Southampton. |
| DELHI | G. Lee | 2178 | 400 | 23rd | Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 3128 | 600 | 30th | Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,632 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Basay, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mabt, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
Steerage ..... ,, 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

| Cargo | Steamer | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ARETUSA | 2,500, | 120, | about 5th June 1875. |
| Do. | do. CALIPSO, | 2,000, | 220, | about 30th July 1875. |
| Passenger | do. CASTORE, | 2,700, | 250, | about 5th Aug. 1875. |

The Passenger Steamers Castore and First and second-class accommodation. The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £60 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices).

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | ..... | £30 0 | ..... | £10-0 |
| To Port Said | £38 6 | ..... | £25 0 | ..... | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | ..... | £22 0 | ..... | £12-7 |
| To Aden | £19 4 | ..... | £16 0 | ..... | £7-7 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON AND IRON SPEARS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs. Owen and Okell, No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on account of the concerned:—

547 Bundles Black Varnished Hoop Iron, 1 by 18 by 7 feet long, rivetted.
200 bundles Black Varnished Hoop Iron, 1 by 18 by 6½ feet long, not rivetted.
125 Bundles Iron Spears.
Also, 10 cases of Extra Dry Sherry.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned:—

83 Bundles Varnished Hoop Iron 1 by 18 G.
116 Do. do. 1 by 18 G.
Also in the Jutha of Rhimjee Jeevs,
29 Bars Staffordshire Iron, 3 inches square.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a large stock of glass fish bowls and basins cry-tal glassware of Forget me not stars, and superior electro-plated ware, &c

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz.:—

An invoice consisting of a large stock of fish globes and basins of different sizes, from 12 to 16 diameter.

An invoice of crystal glassware of forget me not stars, the same comprising port, claret, champagne and liquor glasses, crystal tumblers, pints, soda tumblers, pint and quart decanters.

An invoice of superior electro-plated ware, consisting of tea sets containing 4 pieces, butter and sardine pots with trays, biscuit boxes, cruet frames from 4 to 6 bottles, &c., &c.

The above goods are worth while to have, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Company recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

Also an invoice of American 8 day clocks with alarms.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the facility of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited in these Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GINGER BRANDY,

*As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,*

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Re. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A PART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Re. 10. Pints, Re. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine;
Per doz. Cash—Rs. 10; Credit—Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine;
Per doz. Cash—Rs. 12; Credit—Rs. 13-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine;
Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 15; Credit—Rs. 17.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 9; Credit—Rs. 10.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine;
Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 25; Credit—Rs. 28.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 14; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine;
Quarts per doz. Cash—Rs. 30; Credit—Rs. 34.
Pints per doz. Cash—Rs. 16; Credit—Rs. 18.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

New Consignments

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

NO. 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per Yard.

NO. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 3, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 4, BLUE GROUND PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES, and BIRDS, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 6, BLUE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated Leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 9, WIDE BLACK and GREEN STRIPES, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 11, TWILLED CRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow Greek Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy variegated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

NO. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of various Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per Yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

NO. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

NO. 16, BLUE and BLACK WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

NO. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

NO. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

NO. 19, WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

NO. 20, WIDE BLACK, and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

NO. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very Handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Re. 2 per Yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MONSOON!

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

BENEFIT OF MESSRS. D'ARCY READ,

FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1875,

AT THE

"GHOST" PAVILION.

OR! MARY!

FAMILY NIGHT.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

TICKETS AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co., No. 10, Meadows Street, Bombay, Musical Depot.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, deceased.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 1st June 1875.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Re. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including cost. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle Horses, and capital steps one in single and double Harness, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay pair of Water Mares, about 14-1 high, 8 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double Harness, both good riding Horses, one has been regularly ridden by a Lady, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome Iron Grey Arab, brown colour, 7 years, 14½, a thoroughly broken Charger, Rs. 800.

An excellent-paced Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 1 high, handsome, Canters and Gallops well, up to weight, Rs. 600.

A light Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-2, very showy and fast in single and double Harness, Rs. 800.

A very powerful Grey Persian Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, good tempered, and a splendid Trotter, Rs. 500.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, goes in single and double Harness, Rs. 500.

A Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart or Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.

A high set and very stylish dark-painted Dogcart, very light and nearly new, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th June 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at 1, Clare Road, Byculla, a Second-hand BROUGHAM, nearly new. Price moderate.

WANTED, ASSISTANT MASTER in Mission High School, Surat. Apply To-day or To-morrow to the Principal, Smith's Private Hotel, Managon Road.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

THE MONSOON.—Excellent Accommodation for One or Two Gentlemen in a capital Bungalow, two minutes from the Grant Road Station Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette*.

BANDORA.—TO LET, FURNISHED, for one month, or longer, a convenient and pleasantly situated BUNGALOW at Bandora, facing the sea. Apply "K.B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—A Pucka-built BUNGALOW, the property of Mr. W. M. SALMON, C.S., at SAGUR-GHUR HILL, in the Colaba Collectorate. For particulars apply to

2nd June, 1875. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RIESLING | per doz. | Quarts | Rs. | 13 0 |
| Do. No. 1 | ,, ,, | Quarts | ,, | 14 0 |
| BODENHEIMER | ,, ,, | Quarts | ,, | 15 0 |
| Do. | ,, ,, | Pints | ,, | 8 0 |
| GEISENHEIMER | ,, ,, | Quarts | ,, | 16 0 |
| Do. | ,, ,, | Pints | ,, | 8 8 |
| NIERSTEINER | ,, ,, | Quarts | ,, | 18 0 |
| RUDESHEIMER | ,, ,, | Quarts | ,, | 21 0 |
| Do. | ,, ,, | Pints | ,, | 11 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | ,, ,, | Quarts | ,, | 28 0 |
| Do. | ,, ,, | Pints | ,, | 15 0 |

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, | per doz. | Qts. | Rs. | 10 |
| Ditto | ditto | ,, | Pts. | ,, 6 |
| PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior | ,, | Qts. | ,, | 12 |
| Ditto | ditto | ,, | Pts. | ,, 7 |
| MARGAUX, Dinner Wine | ,, | Pts. | ,, | 9 |
| ST. JULIEN, | ditto Superior | ,, | Qts. | 18 |
| Ditto | ditto | ,, | Pts. | ,, 10 |

HUNGARIAN WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEZMELYER, 1865, White | per doz. | Qts. | Rs. | 17 |
| ERLAUER 1868, Red | ,, | ,, | | 17 |
| CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White | ,, | ,, | | 20 |
| Ditto ditto | Red | ,, | | 20 |

SHERRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red Seal, Pale, Dry | per doz. | Rs. | 20 |
| Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior | ,, | ,, | 24 |
| Red Seal, Rich Brown | ,, | ,, | 26 |
| Yellow Seal, Pale, Delicate, very Dry | ,, | ,, | 28 |

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen.

PORT WINE.

Very Superior, Old, Full Bodied ....per doz. Rs. 24

BASS' PALE ALE BY STONE.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps. |
| Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings. |
| Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins. |
| Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals. |
| Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs. |

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

## BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits | 10 to 16 | 8 |
| Overland Suits | 25 | 0 |
| Warm Suits | 30 | 0 |
| Overcoats and Inverness Capes from | 35 | 0 |
| Dressing Gowns | 9 to 20 | 0 |
| Pyjamas | 3 | 0 |
| Oxford Shirts, Cella' attached | 5 | 12 |
| White do. | 4 | 8 |
| French Cambric do., Collar attached | 4 | 8 |
| English Cambric do. | 4 | 0 |
| Best Shrunk Flannel do. | 8 | 0 |
| Silk and Wool do. | 8 | 8 |
| Spun Silk do. | 11 | 0 |
| Gents' Under Vests | 3 8 to | 6 0 |
| Bathing Drawers | 2 | 0 |
| Gents' Under Pants | 4 to | 8 0 |
| G

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 3RD JUNE, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quieter than it opened, the sales being 10,000 bales, both spot and arrival quotations unaltered. This morning's market opened dull; probable sales 8,000 bales against imports of the same quantity.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Mid-Uplands on the spot unchanged at 16¼ cents., but futures were 3/16 cents lower. There is nothing in the daily figures to account for this decline, and it is not improbable, therefore, that the prospects of the new crop have something to do with it.

A further payment of £83,000 into the Bank of England was advised yesterday. Consols this morning were again quoted at 92¾. French Rentes at 103¾. Bar Silver is not quoted by Reuter, but from private advices we learn that a further decline of ¼d. per oz. has taken place.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £548,000 to Calcutta, £150,000 to Bombay, and £2,000 to Madras; 19 per cent. on all three Presidencies receiving at the rate of 1s. 9¼d, the average rate on Calcutta being 1s. 9d 43 and on Bombay 1s 9d.·60 per rupee. These figures are fully a half per cent under what was generally expected on this side, and combined with the fall in Silver, has led to a decline in STERLING EXCHANGE of fully the same extent, and even at that level rates are not strong. Some small amount of bills had been kept back in expectation of a decline, and owing to that there has been a fair amount of business done to-day, but this is merely temporary as in another week export business will be virtually closed. The Bank Bengal in Calcutta have again reduced their rate of discount one per cent to-day, which may possibly have a further weakening effect on Exchange to-morrow, especially as the Money Market here now is more affected by that institution than by the Bank of Bombay.

We quote to-day on London :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 9d. 9-16 | per rupee. |
| Do 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 1-32 | ,, |
| Credits 3 do | 1s. 10 | ,, |
| Documents 3 do | 1s. 10 1-32 | ,, |

On Calcutta there is more disposition to buy at yesterday's quotations.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but unaltered.

SHARES are still quiet with little general change. Bombay Burmah Trading shares have declined Rs. 25.

COTTON to-day opened strong but closed with a quieter feeling, buyers being indisposed to go on at the higher rates asked by dealers. Storing operations are now going on rapidly and business will, therefore, be reduced to a very small compass in the course of the next few days. Yesterday's receipts were 14,174 bales, making 59,626 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS have again been excited to-day and at the close speculators are asking £2 10 to £2 11 3 for steamers. The Louisa Fletcher and City of Richmond having completed their engagements, wooden ships have also experienced a rapid improvement and close at £2 per ton. Iron ships are now held for £2 10.

In PIECE GOODS there is really no change of any kind to notice.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | | Cash Rates p Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,00- | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 94 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,492 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 732½ |
| 5,25- | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,200 |
| 30,000 | 25- | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 2814 | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 12¾dm |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 161 |
| 40 000 | 350 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 108 |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | 12 p.ct. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15( | 5,00( | 2,850 | 200p. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,300 xd |
| 200 | 2 000 | 1,100 | 50 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 715 |
| 500 | 50 | all | 16p.ct. | Albert Ginning Co | 140 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Alfred Mills Co | 1,110 |
| 150 | 12,00- | 11,000 | 200ps | Apollo Press Co | 3,800 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary | 675 |
| 150 | 5-- | all | 60p.s | Berar Company (New) | 370 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps | Bombay Press Co | 1,300 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50p.s | Do New | 330 |
| 1,4-0 | 250 | all | 65 p.c | Broach Cotton Co | 140 |
| 400 | 1,000 | all | 175p. | Carwar Company | 850 |
| 220 | 250 | all | ... | Cocanada Press Co | 130 |
| 200 | 1,200 | all | 175p. | Colaba Press Co | 2,8-0 |
| 500 | 30 | all | Nil | Dudlera P. & G. Co | 200 |
| 352 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,125 |
| 150 | 3,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co | 2,6 0 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 15 p. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 800 |
| 500 | 5-- | all | 100 p. | Grand Press Co | 975 |
| 1150 | ... | 1,40 | 100 p. | Imperial Press Co | 400 |
| 3125 | 40 | 35 | 60 p. | Mofussil Press & G. Co | 440 |
| 60 | 2,000 | 500 | ... | Nicol Press-Manuf Co Ld | 1,500 |
| 120 | ... | 1,200 | p. | Princeof Wale-Press | 1,100 |
| 200 | 50 | all | 100 p. | Ramchandra Kitchersey | 565 |
| 400 | 5-- | 75 | 135 p. | Soinde Press Co | 555 |
| 100 | 1,00- | 75 | ... | Soindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 900 |
| 150 | 25 | all | 132 p.c | Tin. Co. the Press | 1,000 |
| 400 | 1,000 | ... | 100p.s | Volkart's United Press Co | 900 |

For share for the half year.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,25( | all | 100 | Alexandri Spinning | 1,325 |
| 800 | 5,50( | all | 200 | Alliance Spinning | 2,875 |
| 300 | 2,500 | 5-0 | ... | Bhownagar M. & P. Co | 1,700 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United | 1,116 |
| 24- | 150 | 120 | 10* | Broach Mills | 175 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 800 |
| 2,5-0 | 2,500 | all | 100p. | Dharamsey Spinning | 1,230 |
| 1,500 | 1,25 | all | 100p. | Fleming S. & W. Co | 1,005 |
| 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 100-- | Great Eastern | 1,115 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 60p. | Hindustan S. & W. Co | 1,625 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100p. | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,110 |
| ... | ... | 800 | ... | Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning | 1,140 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 975 |
| ..... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning | 925 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manock, Petit's | 1,115 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 100p. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,120 |
| 600 | 625 | all | 50p. | Oriental | 675 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 650 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p. | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,075 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 250 | 50 p. | Do. do. 1/4 share | 276 |

For share for the half-year.

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 2,000 | all | 6p. | Colaba Land Co | 1,215 |
| 1,500 | 150 | all | ... | Byculla Land & Fleet Co. Ld. | 117 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.s | Mazgon Land | 700 |
| 8,000 | 1,600 | all | 15p.s | Fort Canning Land Company, Limited | 255 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 219-3 | 5 p. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 226 |
| ..... | £20 | 103 14 | 6 p. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 65 7-3 | 6 p. | Ditto | 72 |
| ..... | £20 | 31 13 1 | 6 p. | Ditto | 32 |
| ..... | £1-5 | 1,000 | 6 p. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,100 |
| ... | £14 | 1095 15 | 6 p. | Do. New £18 Shares | 220 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1,500 | 240p. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,700 |
| 1,00 | 50 | all | 45p.ct. | Bomb y Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 27 p.ct. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 120 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.ct. | Malabar Company Ld. | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 4 p.ct. | Mechanics' Build'gs Co. | 18 |
| 1,200 | 500 | all | 30 p.c. | Treacher & Co | 290 xd |
| ..... | 2 10 | all | 40 pc. | ing Patent Slip C | 25 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 25 | 194 | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ROSARIO, 775 tons, Captain S. Paddicombe, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain W. Barwise arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (May 29th), with a cargo of timber, 13,305 bales rice and general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s SS. TENEDOS, 1,671 tons, Captain A. Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Aden and Suez (May 21st), brought the English mails, and the following cargo :—694 packages piece goods, 8 cases boots, 66 bales twist, 3 cases thread, 3 packages wine, 4 cases saffron, 1 case false pearls, 58 pieces iron, 10 slabs tin, 10 casks rum, 24 packages gum, 9 packages horsehair, 14 packages shellac, 5 packages ivory, 296 boxes silver, 6 boxes gold, 10 boxes specie, 275 packages merchandize, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Tuscan (s) | Johnson | Suez, May 21. |
| 3 | Caradoc (s) | Barwise | Rangoon, May 20. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Rosario (s) | Paddicombe | Colombo. |
| | Majestic | Minott | Amsterdam. |
| | Pearl of India | Stirling | Falmouth. |

The brig E Mahamoody, Nacoda, to Mozumbique obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Australia (s) | Murray | Southampton, Apr 22. |
| | Pleiades (s) | Lee | Liverpool, April 27. |
| | Ethiopia (s) | Atkinson | Bombay, May 5. |
| | Lady Octavia | Rendal | Sydney, Mar 20. |

DEPARTURES.

| May. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Satara (s) | ... | ... |
| | Sea Queen | ... | ... |

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Yorkshire (s) | London. |

DEPARTURES.

| May. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Scotsman (s) | Calcutta. |

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | Devonshire, s, McNabb, from London | |
| 26 | Kwang Tung, B M, s, Powell, from Muscatla | |
| 26 | Vulture H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muscatla | |
| May. 7 | Daphne H M, ss, Foot, from Zanzibar | |
| 8 | Glasgow H M, ss, Jones, from Bombay | |
| 12 | Tibre, ss, Girard, from Mauritius | |
| 12 | Rowena, ship, Bolton, from Liverpool | |
| 12 | Rittlemen, H M S, Black, from Zanzibar | |
| 16 | Cocanada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar | |
| 17 | Undaunted, F S, Campbell, from Plymouth | |
| 17 | Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Southampton. | |
| 17 | Constance, ss, Summerson, from Kurrachee. | |
| 20 | Dacca, ss, Laing, from Calcutta | |
| 20 | Tagus, ss, Lyson, from Bombay | |
| 20 | Arethusa, ss, Taglioni, from Trieste. | |
| 20 | Celebes, ss, Jaski from Amsterdam | |
| 20 | Colombo, ss, Mc Nabb, from London | |
| 20 | Khedive, ss S ewart, from Calcutta | |
| 21 | Orchis, ss, Lucas, from Colombo. | |
| 21 | Shearwater, H M S, Wharton, from Zanzibar | |
| 21 | Ava, ss, Roland, from Marseilles. | |
| 21 | Glide, Barque, ———, from Boston | |
| 24 | Bar-do, ss, Pentiman, from Bombay | |
| 24 | Norden Danish, ss, Hansen, from Antwarp | |
| 25 | Meikong, ss, Foache, from Shanghai | |
| 26 | Chyebassa, ss, Ballantine, from Colombo. | |

DEPARTURES.

| May. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Glasgow H M, ss, Jones, to Plymouth | |
| 20 | Dacca, ss, Laing, from Calcutta | |
| 20 | Tagus, ss, Lyson, to London | |
| 20 | Arethusa, ss, Taglioni, to Bombay | |
| 20 | Celebes, ss, Jaski, to Batavia | |
| 21 | Cocanada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar | |
| 21 | Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay | |
| 21 | Constance, ss, Summerson, to London | |
| 21 | Colombo, ss, McNabb, to Colombo | |
| 21 | Khedive, ss, Stewart, to London | |
| 22 | Orchis, ss, Lucas, to London | |
| 22 | Ava, ss, Roland, to Shanghai | |
| 24 | Tibre, ss, Girard, to Mauritius | |
| 24 | Bar da, ss, Pentiman, to Suez | |
| 25 | Norden Danish, ss, Hansen, to China | |
| 25 | Meikong, s, Foache, to Marseilles | |
| 26 | Chyebassa, ss, Ballantine, to London | |

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Devonhurst, ss, McNabb, from London
Kwang Tung, B M, ss, Powell, from Muscatla
Vulture H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muscatla
Daphne H M, ss, Foot, from Zanzibar
Rittleman, H. M. S., Black from Zanzibar
Undaunted F S, Campbell, from Plymouth
Shearwater H M S, Wharton, from Zanzibar
Glide, Barque, ———, from Boston

### DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 12 cases Sherry, A Barjorjee & Co.
Trinacria s, 525 bundles sheets iron, S S Narrelwala.
Palestine s, 59 boxes bar soap, T Sultanally.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 14 bales papers, A Abdoolrahim & Co; 2 hogsheads Sherry wine P Framjee & Co; 20 qr casks wine, H Pestonjee & Sons.

J C Stevenson s, 250 cwts nail rod iron, P Luck midass.
Bokhara s, 12 cases Y M sheets, D Visram.

### DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Richmond, 55 bales cotton, P Jadowjee; 1-3 bales cotton, M Jethany.
Dreadnought, 108 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goolalchund; 50 bales cotton, J Pursotsm; 75 bales cotton, D Sejpall.
Louisa Fletcher, 650 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers; 120 bales cotton, V Gellashunker; 105 bales cotton, M Purmanund.
Cumeria, 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 6 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 216 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Ashgrove, 50 bales cotton, P Chamay; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J Yuria.
Gatineau, 160 cwts horns, G R A Cader; 107 bales cotton J Pursotsm; 178 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Phrenologist, 100 bales cotton, J Pursotsm.
Bienheim s, 130 cwts horns, W Chandabhoy; 102 bales cotton, D Sewrum; 100 bales cotton, R L Southerns & Co; 60 bales cotton, J Pursotsm; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 100 bales cotton, Ben Lenjee; 75 bales cotton, R Pragjee; 210 bales cotton, V Manchund; 85 bales cotton, K Ludha; 23 bales wool, B I N Co.
Atalanta s, 100 casks account oil M Jaitha & Co; 18 bales wool, D Heerjee; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 55 bales cotton, S Narroojee; 45 bales cotton, G Javerchund; 15 bales wool, N Narotamdass.
Blair Athell, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Trinacria, s, 8 packages mother of pearl shells, M Jewraz; 91 cwts myrabollans, Rustomjee Cowasji Co; 115 cwts coir yarn, N Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Nanabhoy; 77 bales cotton and 101 bales wool, N Khuttow; 45 bales cotton, J Yuria; 40 bales cotton, Fely and Co; 32 bales cotton, L Khimjee and Co; 15 bales cotton, S Narroojee and Co.
Guy Mannering, s, 123 cwts coir yarn, M Hurridass; 200 bales cotton, A Dewjeebhoy and Co; 500 bales cotton, Kalli Brothers.
Coromandel, 175 bales cotton, G Muckunjee; 48 bales cotton, K Muckunjee.
Sandringham, 60 bales cotton, H Dewjee and Co; 72 bales cotton, A Munjee.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 55 cases mother of pearl shells, L Dewjee; 32 cwts ambashulee, M Nuthoo; 250 bales cotton, C Ludha; 243 bales cotton, H Sobhagchund; 36 cwts deep horns, J Lotiff; 437 cwts green horns, N Soondeerjee; 36 cases olibanum, H Laljee.
Bokhara s, 52 pieces & 5 bundles E teeth, S Punalall; 16 bundles S teeth, A Durvesh; 1 bundle & 170 pieces E teeth, M Hurishunker; 175 pieces E teeth, C Allobhoy; 6 cases mother of pearl shells & 2 cases fishmawe, H Essac; 2 cases shawls, Sir C Forbes & Co; 14 bundles E teeth, G H Carrimbhoy; 74 pieces E teeth A Ahmed 130 pieces E teeth, J Pestbhoy; 111 pieces E teeth, M Tarbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s, 42 bales cotton, Y Tokersey; 100 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Sunbury s, 80 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
China s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harald Haafager s, 1,500 cwts rape seed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s, 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Arctusa s, 35 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 17 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Turton, Lieut-Col, Madras Hydrabad Contingent, from leave, from Matheran.
Parker, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Carnegy, Colonel, Bombay Marine Battalion, on duty, from England.
Johnstone, Dy Surg-Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, from Matheran.
Heyman, Colonel, Bombay R A, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Davis, Surg, Bengal Army Med Dept, on leave, from Shahjanpore.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd June 1875.

It is notified for General information that all transfers of British Infantry soldiers will be to Brigades, but the men will be posted for duty to the Battalion with which they may desire to serve.

Infantry soldiers volunteering from Regiments returning to England must volunteer for the Bde to which the Regt they select belongs, but they will be posted for duty to the Battalion in India which they wish to join.

With reference to G G O No 163, 3rd March 1875, attention is directed to Horse Guards G O No 7 of 1875.

With reference to G G O No 424, 26th ultimo, the following postings are ordered :—

Major Hicks, offg Asst Adjt Genl to the Poona Division.
Major Rose, offg Asst Adjt Genl, to the Mhow Division.
Capt Lloyd, offg Brigade Major, to the Poona District.
Capt Cuningham, offg Brigade Major to Poona.

With reference to G G O No 429 of the 26th ultimo Lieut Col B M Deane, 1st Battalion 19th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join his Regt.

So much of G G O No 396 of the 19th ultimo as relates to Capt C J S Cahill, 14th N I, is cancelled.

Lieut W Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, Station Staff officer Ahmednuggur, will join the Poona Garrison in place of Capt Cahill, and will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col J Spurway, 9th Bde, in extension to remain in England, from the 10th August to the 31st Dec 1875, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut R H Hitchins, in extension, from 20th April 1875, pending retirement.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Col J Wilkinson, from 31st May to 10th June 1875, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps—Dept F T Elden (Gr Arty) Lieut R J D to Bombay from date of dep arture, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

At a General Court Martial held at Mhow on Saturday the 15th day of May 1875, No 1723 Private John Davis Onions, 68th Regt was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Mhow, on or about the 12th of March 1875, when a prisoner in the Regimental Cells of the 68th Light Infantry, undergoing sentence of a District Court Martial used violence against Sub-Lieut F R C Carleton, 68th Light Infantry, by throwing a tin of water over him, the said Sub-Lieut F R C Carleton being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner No 1723 Private John Davis Onions, 68th Regt, is guilty of the Charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the Prisoner No 1723 Private John Davis Onions, 68th Regt to suffer Penal Servitude for the term of Ten years.

(Signed) J C Hailes, Lieut-Col R A and Col and President.
Mhow 15th May 1875.

Confirmed.

(Signed) C Staveley, Lieut Genl, C-in-C, Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 25th May 1875.

The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency at the proper season under charge of an escort, and handed over to the Civil Power, under the orders of the Brigadier Genl Comdg Bombay District, with a view to the commencement of Penal Servitude being carried into effect.

By order of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.
(Signed) C T Aitchison, Brgr Genl, Adjt Genl of the Army.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Government General Order No 413 of 1875 is cancelled.

The services of LIEUTENANT E BELL, Bombay Staff Corps, H M's 7th Regt N I having been placed at the disposal of Government, that officer is appointed to the Commissariat Dept as Probationer, and is directed to join.

The undermentioned Passed Hospital Apprentice to be Asst Apothecary (second class), to fill an existing vacancy :—

J P Gillespie, No 138, with effect from 16th May 1875, vice J Benson, No 81, deceased.

Asst Apothecary Caldeiro, No 78, has been temporarily appointed for duty in the Bombay Marine, with effect from the 21st May 1875.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted by G G O No 302, dated the 23rd April 1874, to Sergt A S G Joyalker, Bombay Medical Establishment, is extended by one day on medical certificate.

The following Order is confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 13th May 1875, directing Cap. McNeill, Acting Brigade-Major, to be Superintendent of Bazaars, Jacobabad, vice Captain Post, proceeding on furlough.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G G O No 441 of the 24th May 1875, to LANCE SERJEANT Rushall, S C, second Wing Sub-Intendency, 6th Regt N I, is under Rule 9 (Note 1) of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt W S Post, General List, Brigade-Major, Sind Field Force.

Consequent on the departure of Major R T Clarke, Asst Commissary General, for six Cases, and Acting Asst Commissary General first class to England on medical certificate, the following promotions in the commissariat department are ordered to have effect from 7th instant :—

Lt Col A Phelps Acting Asst Commissary General second class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, First class.

Capt W T Keays, acting Deputy Asst Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Asst Commissary General, second class.

Capt C Swinhoe, Actg Dep y Asst Commissary General second class, to be Actg Dep y Asst Commissary General, first class.

Captain J Hibbert, Sub-Asst Commissary General, first class, to be Actg Dep y Asst Commissary General, second class.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to New Zealand for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Conductor F Mulkere, Barrack Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Asst Apothecary Caldeiro, No 78, has been temporarily specialed for duty in the Bombay Marine, with effect from the 21st May 1875, on board the Steam-ship Amberwitch.

The following appointment is made :—

Mr M F Peters to act as Second Officer of the Steamer May Frere until further ord-rs.

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

Peter Correa, Qr Mr of H M's Steamer Comet, returning to the Presidency on medical certificate, was provided with a deck passage, messing, &c, from Baghdad to Bussrah, on board the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Digleh from the 22nd April 1875, and from the latter station on board the B I S N Co's Steamer Penang from the 29th April 1875.

Mr M F Peters is appointed Acting Second Officer of H M's Despatch Vessel May Frere, as a temporary measure, from the 20th May 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint John Marriott, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, on privilege leave from 8th June 1875, or until further orders.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Baron de Hochepied Larpent to act as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Justice West on privilege leave from 7th June 1875, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Capt R I Crawford in the appointment of Political Superintendent of Tharand Parkar.

The services of Capt W F Prideaux, Asst Political Resident, Aden, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm Capt William Lester in the appointment of Asst Political Agent; Kattywar, in charge Gondal State.

Lt J W Wray assumed charge of the Office of Adjutant, Khandesh Infantry, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 24th ultimo, before noon, after leave.

Mr. A W Crawley-Boevey, Acting Second Asst Collector, Surat, in Sanction to absence, was absent at Baroda on duty from 21st February to 8th March last.

Mr. P S FitzGerald is appointed to act as Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta during the absence of Lt J M Hunter, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F M Hunter to be Second Asst Political Resident at Aden, vice Captain W F Prideaux, and to act as First Asst Political Resident during the absence of Major G J Goodfellow, or until further orders.

Lt W F Kennedy to act as Second Asst Political Resident at Aden during such time as Capt Hunter acts as First Asst Political Resident, or until further orders.

On the completion of the special duty on which Captain C Wodehouse, Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, is at present engaged, he will act as First Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar during the absence of Major Walrop or until further order.

Capt W A B Timms will act as Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, while Captain Wodehouse acts as First Asst Political Agent, or until further orders.

Lt J M Hunter will act as Third Assistant Political Agent, and Capt E V Rose will act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, or until further orders.

Messrs J L Johnston and J H Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Sholapur, on the 31st ultimo, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Hamilton, C S, Magistrate of Poona, having resumed charge of his appointment on the 20th instant, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him by Government Notification dated 6th March 1875, and subsequently extended to the 1st proximo by Government Notification dated 13th May 1875, is cancelled.

Mr J E Down to act as District Supt of Police in the Tanna District during the absence of Lt-Col Giles, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Section 47 of Bombay Act II of 1874, H E the Governor in Council has appointed Mr Sirajuddin Major at Jacobabad a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at that place.

Mr W H Newman to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Baron dell Larpent, or until further orders.

Mr Alexander Ligne Logan to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr Newnham, or until further orders.

Dr. J Temperley Grey and Dr. Sidney Smith respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Police Surgeon to the Coroner, and Health Officer of the Port on the 1st instant.

Mr. H J Parsons to act, until further orders, as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, for the detached Station of Sholapur.

Under the provisions of Section 17 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Parsons to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. Parsons with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The special leave of absence for six months granted to Mr W A East in Government Notification of the 21st ultimo is to have effect from the 1st instant, and his subsidiary leave is extended up to 31st December next, inclusive.

Mr W B Mulock, Assistant Commissioner in Sind having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to him from the 8th March 1875, is cancelled.

The appointment of Mr Wallinger to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, notified in the Government Gazette of 4th March 1875, is to have effect from the 18th February last.

The Hon. R W Ravenscroft has been appointed President of the Central Committee for Departmental and Vernacular Examinations.

Mr W Lee Warner, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, is appointed a Member of the Central Committee for Departmental and Vernacular Examination.

Mr H L Wright, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, has been appointed to the Presidency on the 17th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the 14th months' leave on medical certificate granted to him from the 30th March 1874, viz., from 17th to 23rd ultimo, inclusive, is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Surgeon G Rozario assumed, and Apothecary D. Mauley resigned charge of the Civil medical duties, Vingorla, on the 25th April 1875, before office hours.

Honorary Surgeon B Lamb relinquished, and Apothecary D. Munday assumed, charge of the Civil medical duties, Nasik, on the 1st May 1875, before office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. D E Gima and Sorabji Dadabhoy respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nariad High School on the 12th ultimo before noon.

Messrs H Dalal and Ambalal S Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Head Master, Surat High School, on the 24th ultimo, before noon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr R G Sharkey assumed charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 12th Inst.

Mr S G Hamilton delivered over and Mr W B Horsley received charge of the Office of First Asst Colr, Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Captain G F Codrington delivered over and Mr F Kyte received charge of the Office of District Supt of Police, Sholapur, on the 10th May 1875, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs Narayen Bullal Oke, Sub-Asst Conservator, first grade, and W H Hendley, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Office, Khandesh, on the 21st inst, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, BRITISH FORCES.

The privilege leave granted to Apothecary F Peach, No 10, General Duty, Presidency, in Notification No 34 of 1875, is cancelled from the 8th Inst, inclusive.

The following Officer is ordered, travelling expeditiously by rail at the Public expense :—

Hospital Apprentice J Smith, No 2559, from Station Hospital, Colaba, to Deolali Depot.

Hospital Apprentice A J Kinnally, No 2554, from Station Hospital Colaba, to Deolali Depot.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Referring to Notification No 192, dated 18th May 1875, the leave therein granted to Surgeon G Macconachie is hereby cancelled.

## OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| Date. | Mails; closes. | After packet |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ..... June 11 | 6-30 P.M. | 7 P.M |
| Kurrachee ..... ,, 5 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee .. ,,

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been steadier.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 92⅝ ex-div.

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 .... 103½

The sum of £83,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

Arrival—Timor.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2ND JUNE.

Mail steamer Ceylon, from Bombay, arrived.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of the usual monsoon alterations in the day for despatching the English Mail, we shall publish our *Overland Summary* on Friday mornings until further notice. We commence publishing the *Overland Summary* this morning.

MR. JOHN MARRIOTT is appointed to act as Judge of the High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Sir Charles Sargent.

BARON DE H. LARPENT, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is appointed a Judge of the High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr Justice West.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports during the month of April last amounted to 247,197 bales equal to 9,68,90,536 lbs. or 1,23,524 candies, of the value of Rs. 2,51,25,564.

THE ship *Singalese*, which left Melbourne on the 14th April last, arrived in the Madras roads on Monday morning, with a batch of 145 horses for Madras. The horses are consigned to Messrs. Taylor & Co.

THE *Western Morning News* has received a telegram from its correspondent on board her Majesty's discovery ship Challenger, stating that she has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, with all on board well. The captain has decided not to visit Vancouver's Island as previously arranged.

THE Allahabad paper has heard on reliable authority that "A" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery will undoubtedly go home about the end of 1876. This Brigade came to India in 1864 and will then have completed the usual seven years' foreign service, the period now laid down for all corps and regiments for service in India.

MR. TENNYSON has, at last, sent to the press the drama which he has had so long on hand. It will be published shortly by Messrs. H. S. King & Co. It is entitled 'Queen Mary: a Drama,' and embraces the life of Mary Tudor from her accession to her death, together with the chief scenes in her reign.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Athenæum* writing from Paris (May 9), states that all the copies of the first edition of the French translation, published by Messrs. Hachette, of 'Young Brown' ('Le Jeune Brown'), a novel published in London some months ago, have been bought up by order of Prince Bismarck and despatched to Germany.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passage by rail to the families of clerks serving under the Military Department, when the permanent transfer of the latter from one station to another may be necessary in the interests of the State, and is not made for their own advantage or interests only; provided that the appointments from and to which they are transferred are on one roster.

WITH a very simple funeral the remains of the late eminent Arctic voyager Rear Admiral Sherard Osborn were interred in Highgate Cemetery. The hearse, however, was followed by sixteen mourning coaches and a large number of cabs conveying relatives and friends of the deceased officer, and about an hour before the last rites were performed, upwards of a hundred persons assembled at the cemetery chapel to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the gallant admiral.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that the Punjab Government has lately published a circular directing the military-civil officers of that province to appear in the uniform of their corps on all public State occasions, such as levees and durbars. The question was first mooted at the late Delhi gathering in Lord Northbrook's honour, and it was determined after some cogitation to enforce a rule laid down in the Bengal Military Regulations prescribing full dress for officers at ceremonials such as those mentioned above.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in London in the steamship Ethiopia on Saturday the 8th May from the West Coast of Africa, was the son of Coffee Calcalli, the late King of Ashantee. The young Prince, whose name is Coffee Jutes, has been sent home for the purpose of being educated, according to the terms of agreement made when the treaty of peace was signed last year. He is an intelligent looking boy of about fourteen years of age. The young Prince is under the charge of Major Lanyon, who was sent out to the Gold Coast in November last on special service by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The *Madras Standard* tells us that when Mulhar Rao arrived in Madras on the 25th April hired furniture was supplied to Doveton House at a cost to Government of Rs. 883 for a whole month. On the expiry of the month, application was made to the authorities to know whether they would sanction another month's hire, but the Commissioner of Police, who is immediately responsible for Mulhar Rao, was asked to furnish Doveton House completely at a cost of Rs. 4,341. There is thus every likelihood of the Madras being, at all events for some time yet, the residence of Mulhar Rao. The Madras Railway charged the Government Rs. 2,382 for conveying the ex-Gaekwar from Raichore to Madras.

THE Pope's address to the French pilgrims is significantly toned down in the two Papal organs at Rome, as compared with the Report transmitted to the Paris *Univers*. Instead of his saying that Governments were deaf to his voice, and that he was a prisoner in his palace and was debarred the consolation of going and moistening the *Scala Santa* with his tears, the official report makes him state that if he made known his desires to those who were powerful his voice would find no response. His description of himself as a prisoner is omitted, but in another part of the speech he exclaims, "O, that I could join in your pious visit! But if the terrible spectre of the Revolution prevents my presenting myself in person, my heart accompanies you, and prays with you at the foot of the altar." He also inculcated prudence as a cardinal virtue, a homily which the *Opinione* regards as a reflection on the pilgrims' address.

THE India Museum, till lately housed in its temporary quarters at South Kensington, was to be opened to the public on the 26th of May. Previous to this there was to be a Conversazione, and also a preliminary exhibition. It appears that in the new spacious galleries the India Museum is likely to show fully its fair proportions and the intrinsic richness of the collections it contains. Hitherto it has been like "a talent hid under a napkin;" but it is hoped that, when the curiosities are properly exhibited, their peculiar value will be widely appreciated. The India Museum authorities are very zealous, and hope to make quite a surprising display. Tippoo Sahib's emblematic man-eating tiger, Sivajee's murderous steel claw, and the pearl and emerald necklet from Travancore, said to be worth £8,000 will prove, it is expected, of general interest. It is reported that the India Museum has had lately several important acquisitions, about which much secrecy seems to be observed; these were to be first displayed to the public on the 26th ult.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper writes that the Travancore Sirkar has at length granted what the missionaries in the South have long petitioned for, viz, Grants-in-aid to non Sirkar schools. Popular education in Travancore has been carried on almost entirely, hitherto, Mission Agents unaided from Government funds; but these efforts have not availed to touch the great mass of the people. These grants-in-aid will stimulate and extend education among the masses very materially, and in this way will do great good. A circular has been issued to the various Educational Agents, interested in the matter, announcing that, from the first of the next Malabar year, (August 16th, 1875,) the sum of Rs. 15,000 will be devoted to this purpose, and asking for information as to the number of scholars likely to come under the working of the Grant-in-aid rules. I believe the final arrangements as to standards of proficiency and amount of individual grants will only be made after a united conference of the different Missionaries in the country with the Dewan. In taking this long desired step, His Highness the Maha Rajah has inaugurated a scheme that promises much good to the great mass of his subjects.

THE *Volonte Nationele*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, publishes the following extraordinary declaration:—"In case the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his own benefit. Hereditary succession is, indeed, really and truly dead in France, *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Since Louis XIV., not a King's son has succeeded his father. Napoleon I., who made the mistake of falsifying the true Napoleonic tradition by causing himself to be consecrated Emperor and King by the Pope in 1804, expired on a desert rock 2,000 leagues from the coasts of France. Napoleon III., after having dreamt of destroying the Mexican Republic and of restoring the temporal power of the Pope at Mentana, fell miserably at Sedan, to go and die in a short time in a humble cottage at Chiselhurst. A third Empire which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon or his nephew would probably end in the St. Martin Canal. It would be the end of the country. Moreover, we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted, would energetically pronounce in favour of the Republican form, the most compatible with the very principle of Universal Suffrage."

THE late "Centennial Celebration" at Lexington, in the United States, was the occasion of a remarkable display of determination by a gentleman, known as Major Wood, of that city. Believing that the War of the Revolution had been closed long enough to render it unnecessary to preserve hostile feeling any more between England and America, he decorated his house on the day of the celebration with the entwined flags of the two nations. In the centre of them he placed a medallion, surrounded with olive leaves and bearing the simple inscription "1875." All through the day the banners were undisturbed, but in the evening a party of roughs, whose patriotic instincts were aggrieved at this display, assembled with the view of tearing down the British flag. The gallant major being informed of this intention, took from his hall an old "Tower musket," which had been up near his house a century ago, walked out upon his doorstep, "his white hair bristling in the moonlight," and as the mob halted before him he said in a voice of thunder, "Fellows! I am aware of your mission. The first man of you who lays a hand on that flag or offers it the least insult is a dead man!" There was a pause at the conclusion of this brief address. "Right about! March! Begone!" shouted out the grim old major, bringing his musket to ready; nor was it necessary to repeat the command, for at the click of the cocking the gang did "right about" and march "double quick" down the avenue, leaving the major master of the situation.

THE following paragraph which appears in the last letter of the *Pioneer's* Baroda correspondent, is too amusing to be lost, notwithstanding that the correspondent is of course too much enamoured of his friend and colleague to be anything but in earnest when he gravely records the very sarcastic compliments paid by Sir Madhava Row to the *Times of India's* special correspondence, or "facts" like the following:—

"The three prisoners, Yeshwant Rao, Baliji, and Nursoo, left this on Thursday night by mail train under sentences of penal servitude for life. They seem to take things very philosophically. They were handcuffed, but through the interposition of Mr. Tracy, the Bombay correspondent of the *Times of India*, Captain Jackson, the Assistant Resident, was induced to take off the "darbi" and allow the poor wretches a little bodily comfort.

Cruel Assistant Resident! We think that Captain Jackson ought to be called on for an explanation of his treatment of the three scoundrels Yeshwantrao, Salim, and Nursoo—treatment apparently so barbarous that the unhappy men had to be rescued by the valiant philanthropy of a special correspondent. What a sweet picture to contemplate—the ferocious Assistant Resident of Baroda being subdued to gentleness and tears by the sweet interposition of a bland apostolic special correspondent of the *Times of India*, and the gratitude of the three prisoners, who, falling on the neck of the philanthropist, murmur, "Bless you! Are you not a man and a brother?" If an artist were to paint that picture, Captain Jackson ought to be compelled to buy several hundred copies at a high price in order that the contemplation of them might keep his conscience fresh and green, and prevent him from ever again hurling the feelings of a special correspondent with the sight of a handcuff.

NOTWITHSTANDING the absorbing business which the Emperor of Russia had on hand during his late visit to Berlin he seems to have found time to turn his attention to the Central Asian question, in which England is so much interested. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is said to speak with good authority, reports that it is said that during Count Schouvaloff's short stay here a verbal arrangement was concluded to the following effect:—The German Government engages itself to urge upon the British Cabinet a definitive settlement of the Central Asian question in the common and mutual interests of England and Russia; while Russia undertakes to strongly recommend at Paris a modification of the French re-armament schemes, amounting to such a diminution as should disperse the legitimate apprehensions of Germany. Russia will strongly set her face against any alteration of the map of Europe while the Czar remains in his present disposition, and there is no sign of his changing it. His Majesty, moreover, has caused the most friendly and satisfactory assurances to be given to the British Government with regard to the Central Asian question, and France has every reason to be gratified at the leading position which Russia has recently reassumed in the direction of European politics." The same correspondent adds:—"Belgium also has cause for satisfaction; for if she will only change her Ministry in the way desired her, she need not, thanks to the Czar, anticipate any serious trouble with Germany for some time to come. Everything has been done to meet the wishes of Prince Gortschakoff, and the Berlin Government has eagerly disclaimed the projects attributed to it. Thus all is *couleur-de rose*, and my anticipations have been realised in every respect."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—There are two simple yet rather important facts as regards the British army, which were totally ignored in all that part of Lord Cardwell's speech that dwelt on the disadvantages of exchanges to and from India—one being that the exchanges are voluntary on both sides; the other, that an officer not choosing to exchange cannot be kept from going to or returning from India. It is supposed that Sir Hugh's lordship administered the War Office for several years, yet his words would appear to show him unaware that the battalions and batteries there are regularly relieved. For he is made to say of the effect of the proposed bill, "you will have half your officers constantly in India, and the other half constantly at home," and to explain that this state of things would naturally come about, because "when this bill passes, the poor man who may be sick will have no chance of obtaining an exchange so long as there is a richer man in the country desirous of coming home." The reply to this is easy enough. In the first place, sick leave is granted in India on a very liberal scale, the only doubt being whether the facilities are not too great. In the second, the officer who finds the climate trying has only to stick to his own regiment and come home with it in his turn. Lord Cardwell added that it would be a great pity that half the army should lose the experience gained by service in India or the colonies. Officers who know what this experience is in time of peace will smile at the remark. We venture to assure his lordship that none of this useful quality is to be picked up in a single set of autumn manœuvres, such as he himself instituted round Aldershot and Salisbury, than in three seasons spent at Malta, Bermuda, or even in a Punjaub Cantonment.

ST. PETERSBERG correspondence through different channels is, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, agreed that serious times are in store for the Atalik Ghazee and his young kingdom. Preparations, began before the death of the late Emperor of China, for reconquering not only the territory now held by the independent Dungani Tartars to the north of Kashgaria, but the latter country itself, have been pushed forward steadily. They are on a scale that shows that the Pekin Government feels much strengthened by the overthrow of the Mahommedan monarchy on the south west frontier of the empire, and is resolved to push its border line once more into Central Asia as far as the counter current of conquest from the Russian side will allow it. Corn is being largely stored for the army's wants, transport cattle purchased or pressed, and bodies of Calmuck Tartars bribed into the imperial service. As to the troops now being collected, no doubt rumour magnifies their numbers. These are at present reported at 20,000 already actually gathered on the frontier, and 100,000 more on the way from the interior of the empire, of whom half are destined for a direct invasion of Kashgaria, and half for the more northerly enterprise against the Dungani tribes who occupy the country between Kokand, Kashgaria, and the southern frontier of Siberia. Probably early reports of these hostile gatherings may have had something to do with the friendly reception of our recent mission to Yakund. Certainly the Russian journals ascribe to the dangerous situation of Yacoob Beg, the elaborate civilities with which their last mercantile convoys have been treated, the goods sent having been disposed of at Kashgar under his ostentatious protection, and the traders accompanied to and from that city by an escort of his troops.

## THE PROPOSED BOMBAY WATER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pleasure to me to be able to write about the proposed Bombay Water-Supply Company before I know who are its promoters, for it leaves me uninfluenced to say what I think and believe about the matter.

That a public company should be designed, promoted, and established, for the purpose of enriching itself at the expense of an unsuspecting body of men, or a community, need excite the surprise of nobody, for "where the car case is," &c. &c. This is essentially a joint stock age—an age in which the science of growing suddenly rich is prosecuted with more fidelity and zeal than all the other sciences, and the success of the successful is of the most brilliant kind. A great company of joint-stock vultures is soaring in the heavens looking anxiously down upon the children of men in search of prey, and it behoves all those who are likely to tempt the talons of the hungry creatures to adopt proper precautions to keep out of the way of the destroyer. It is true that in joint stockery we have good and bad companies; companies that do good and companies that work mischief; what the public require to know is to distinguish between the good and the bad, the righteous and the infamous. When our great local "Old Financial" was started in Bombay by men who were supposed to be upright and honourable, the public were led away by the *guarantee* of the names of the promoters, although a very little consideration would have satisfied a thinking man that nothing less than wholesale plunder of the unsuspecting community was intended. Every man connected with our financial swindles, or, properly speaking, the swindles in our financials, escaped with a whole skin, and some of them with money in both pockets, while their victims are still lying prostrate in shame and poverty, the last few of them still writhing in the legal grasp of the Official Liquidator of the London and Mediterranean Bank.

It is well to recall to the mind of the people of Bombay some of the worst horrors of a destroying joint stockery, for, although a public water-supply company may not be so bad as the worst of our financials, I hope to show further on that this last development of joint-stock enterprise is the same in kind as our financials, though its pernicious influence may be less in degree—that is to say, the proposal of the Water-Supply Company, though not the same tune, is a tune on the same fiddle.

Looking at the proposals of the projected Water-Supply Company, we find the promoters entering the field in the guise of pure philanthropists. They propose to provide Bombay with water "on the most liberal possible scale," and to do the same for Callian, Tanna, Bhewndy, and "any other towns or villages on the line of conduit." They propose also "extensive irrigation along the line of conduit, and especially near Bombay;" and, lastly, they propose "the establishment of a "cotton factory at a point on the line of railway "and near the conduit, in which water power "shall take the place of steam power."

With regard to Bombay, especially, and the Municipal Corporation in particular, the projected company propose a number of nice things—to supply the Municipality, and, as might have been expected, they first propose to secure to themselves the power "to levy water rates up to a maximum "not exceeding the maximum rates levied by "the Corporation"; for this great concession of power to levy a water revenue of from four to thirty lacs of rupees per annum—£40,000 to £300,000—the company feel that they must offer something, and this is what they offer—

1. To pay off the Vehar Debt ..... £370,000
2. To pay for already executed Toolsee works. „ 40,000
3. To execute new outlet at Vehar ..... „ 21,800

Total ..... £431 800

4. Eventually and "within a reasonable term "the company will complete the Tansa project"—which is not stated.

Now, in looking over what the company propose to give, and what to take, we may dismiss briefly the two considerations (1) supplying the land on the line of conduit with water for irrigation; and (2) providing a cotton factory to be worked by water power, by remarking that there is nothing in the nature of water-supply to be sent into Bombay to give us the promised "most liberal possible supply;" it is no use talking about a cotton factory to be worked by water power. It is true that Tansa can supply a motive power equal to about 4,000 horse, and it is also true that after the water has been utilized for driving the machinery of a cotton factory, it is still available for irrigation. And I presume the company do not propose to give the people of Bombay water that has been previously used in irrigation even if the levels permitted them to do so. But I maintain, Sir, that a water project which is mainly provided for the domestic supply of a city can scarcely be utilized for irrigation or a cotton factory, unless the supply of water is practically unlimited. It must be remembered that I am now writing of the Tansa reservoir, and that there is neither ocean, river, nor lake behind, which can have its proportions and its limits, and again I contend that the decision which says that Bombay must be provided with water on "the most liberal possible scale," decides also that all the available supply from Tansa such as could be secured by any ordinary outlay should be sent into Bombay to supplement Vehar. The Toolsee supply is small, and the cotton factory is, therefore, an utter delusion, put in by the company most probably to attract the notice of the Secretary of State.

I have said that the Tansa reservoir is capable of yielding a motive power equal to several thousand horse. Now, it is well known that for the purposes of cotton manufacture the cost of running a large water mill in India—say above 300 horse—is only equal to about 80 per cent. of running a steam mill of equal power. There is the further fact that the economy of working water mills in this country increases in proportion to the power employed, a greater ratio than it does in steam mills. It is true, beyond all doubt, that, when steam cotton factories are working so as only to pay their expenses, water cotton factories will be working at a profit of 5 per cent.

I could go into the minutiæ of the calculations on which I make these statements and demonstrate their correctness, but you would not probably afford me the necessary space; moreover, my business is not now with cotton factories worked by steam and water power. But this much I desire to submit—namely, that if the projected Bombay Water Company were really in earnest about spending their money on cotton factories worked by water power, their Tansa project offers them the most favourable features for realizing the most splendid profits in a beneficent industry. If they will but cleave to this one idea the company will find sufficient employment for their capital and sufficient scope for their enterprize, to make them give up the nonsensical notion of troubling the Secretary of State to give them a power over the water revenue of Bombay, and of disturbing the people of Bombay by promising water that nobody wants. Let the company be manufacturers and agriculturalists by all means; this will give them the reasonable power of spending their own money and earning success. With such legitimate aims I have practically nothing to do, but when the aim is to get the water interests of the city of Bombay into its own grasp, to place it upon our Wrek, to hold power over our water revenue, and power over the quantity of water we shall use, it is my bounden duty to stand up on behalf of the city and persuade the people to resist as one man the shameless demands of a shameless body of men. Pardon me if I am strong in language, Sir, but I hope before I have done with this company to justify before all men the words I use.

Let me go back to Tansa once more in order to point out that the one great error that has been committed in Vehar will be committed if Tansa is made a reservoir of our water supply. The error is this—the impracticability of emptying it. That it is to which grave and ominous allusion to Vehar as shown by recent analyses, and this it is which gives Toolsee not the least of its advantages—that it can be emptied annually and filled annually. Be it remembered that the projected Water Company propose to leave Toolsee what it now is—namely, a gathering ground to Vehar. This signifies the keeping of pure water and the loss of purity. True, we are to get Tansa in return, but I venture to say there is no comparison in the quality of the water gallon for gallon that will come into the city from Toolsee and from Tansa. Let the Toolsee water come into Bombay to-morrow, and there are hundreds—nay thousands—of people who have hitherto been supplied from Vehar but who will not be on the line of the Toolsee mains who would usually obtain their supply of drinking water from Toolsee, and it would be incumbent on the Municipal Commissioner to divert a little of the Toolsee water to half a dozen places in the lower districts of the town. It may be asked, why, in my place in the Town Council, I did not endeavour to make provision in the estimates for this supply? The answer is because the expenditure required is a mere trifle, and I felt sure I would get it done by simply asking for it.

Many more thoughts occur to me about an extension of our water-supply system, but these will come in better in a succeeding letter when I am discussing the condition of Bombay under the reign of a Water Supply Company. I may now remark, however, in reference to the cotton factory and irrigation scheme in connection with the Tansa project, that the men who have submitted their views as to how industrial enterprise should be stimulated in this country are a little behind the age; their views were quite respectable half a dozen years ago, but lately men of intelligence and ingenuity on the spot have worked out hydraulic and mechanical problems in a way which I am sure would quite astonish the Water-Supply Promoters and make them feel that before embarking their capital in waterworks they have something to learn. This alone should ensure the rejection of their application by the Secretary of State, for I say, and say it deliberately, that the projectors of the Water Company know nothing about their own proposals except the certainty of the income they would derive from arbitrarily (within maximum limits) taxing the people of Bombay for the water they each and all consumed.

I feel, Sir, that I have written and spoken too much on the Water Question in Bombay, and I owe your readers an apology for again using my pen in this vexed question. In making this apology I desire to point out that during the discussion that has been going on for several months past I have refrained from taking any part in it except in my place in the Town Council. I believed that the various writers in the press were earnest men writing according to the light that was in them and in the interests of the public, and that each and all had a right to be heard. My pen was, therefore, unnecessary. But the project of this Water-Supply Company, with its head-quarters in London, its influence in high places, and its friends and supporters here, there, and everywhere, is so shameless in its proposals and so dangerous to the interests of the people of Bombay, that I cannot pass it by in silence and have with much reluctance resumed my pen.—Yours, &c. THOMAS BLANEY.

Bombay, 1st June.

# BOMBAY.

DUSTUR HOSHANGJEE JAMASPJEE has been appointed Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College.

CAPTAIN R. J. CRAWFORD is confirmed in the appointment of Political Superintendent of the Thurr and Parkur districts, Sind, in place of Colonel Tyrwhitt, deceased.

TORTURE.—Babajee Gopall and Khandoo Babajee were yesterday ordered, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, for having wantonly tortured their bullocks.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the designation of "Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies," Deccan College, to be changed to that of "Professor of Oriental Languages."

A FEMALE DRUNKARD.—A woman named Gunga was yesterday charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and being an old offender, was, on pleading guilty, sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to fourteen days' hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gopall Pittamber, a Hindoo answering to the above description, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for having stolen a cap valued Rs. 5 from Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

DRUNKENNESS.—John Smith, a European seaman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Killen, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with the above offence. He pleaded guilty and was dismissed with a caution, His Worship ordering him to be sent on board his ship.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Jose Morie, a Portugese described as above, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day, and was sentenced, on conviction, to fourteen days' imprisonment.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—At an inquest held yesterday, on the body of Bhagia Vittoo, a ramoosee formerly employed by Mr. Michael Carney, a pensioner residing in Comberwadda, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by excessive drinking.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th May 1875, was Rs 26,90,748; add silver received during the week Rs. 155; no new coin was paid during the week; balance Rs. 26,90,903. There is not any silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 1st June, was 351, being 12 more than in the preceding week, 77 more than the week ending 2nd June of the year 1874, and 40 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 270 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

TRESPASS.—Rahim Mahomed was yesterday convicted of having been found in the dwelling house of Chimee, woman, at night, without a reasonable excuse. The complainant stated that she had been awakened at 11 o'clock p. m. by feeling some one seize her by the throat and arm, and that on calling her husband, he had caught the prisoner. His Worship sent him to jail for six weeks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Musulman child, named Shaik Salloo Mahomed, aged six years, was standing near the gate of the Tramway Company's stables at Byculla, on the 23rd ultimo, when a street roller, drawn by six bullocks, passed over his left foot, cutting it nearly in two. The child having died on Wednesday last from tetanus, resulting from the injuries he had received, an inquest was held, when a verdict was returned that his death was caused by tetanus, following injuries accidently received.

THE LOTTERY HOUSES CASE.—This matter was again called on for hearing on Wednesday, when Mr. Sorabjee addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. No further evidence was adduced, and Mr. Nana Morojee, on the evidence already adduced, convicted the defendant, Ibboo Khoja, and fined him Rs. 200, the four defendants who had pleaded guilty were each fined the same amount, and the others were admitted to bail on their own recognizances for the sum of Rs. 2,000 each, until the 9th instant, when their cases will be heard finally.

A EUROPEAN ISLAMITE.—Shumshoodeen Ahmed Williams, a European who adopted the Moslem religion about two years ago, was yesterday charged with having obtained Rs. 30 under false pretences; and also with having a toney the property of Sackin Gopal, without giving a satisfactory reason for having it in his possession. The first complainant stated that the defendant had borrowed Rs. 30 from him, as security for which he gave him a toney, which he subsequently found was the property of the second complainant. The case stands adjourned until to-day, for the production of witnesses for the defence.

THE POSTAL THEFT CASE.—Dhondoo Babajee, the defendant in this case, was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and on the application of Inspector Culpin, was remanded to the 10th inst., pending the attendance of the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hearn. Mr. Jenkinson, who had been summoned, and of which 28 were found in the possession of Gopal Appa, a gharawalla in the employ of Mr F. F. Colah (Parsee), with whom the defendant had been living; 21 in the possession of Pandoo Mackindrao, a gharawalla employed by Suriman bin Ally, at Tardeo; 7 in the possession of Gunput Crishnajee, the keeper of the temple at Matoonga; and two in an old coat belonging to the prisoner, one of which is one of the eight letters belonging to Mr. Addis that were missing. No other arrests had been made, nor as far as we can learn, have any letters been found in the possession of Mr. Addis's ayah.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Tookaram Mahadewjee, the contractor for the erection of the masonry work connected with the new High School which is now being built on the Esplanade, near St. Xavier's College, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper and laid an information, charging several stone-masons with obtaining money under false pretences. He said that about a month ago he had engaged five men to prepare the masonry work, at the rate for the whole job of 8 annas each, to each of them certain sums of money, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30. On the day on which the accused received these monies they attended at the school, and each did his day's work. Since that time, however, none of them have returned to work. On being last the complainant, acting upon information he had received, went to a village called Cherotee, where he found the accused. He asked them why they had not returned to their work; they replied that he might do as he liked, and that they would not return to Bombay until they liked. His Worship accordingly ordered a warrant to be issuep for the apprehension of the principal offender and directed summonses to be issued against the others.

THERE is very little cholera in Poona now, and the weather is much cooler and more pleasant since the storms made their appearance in our neighbourhood. We hope a good fall of rain will come, and that the air may be thus purified while the streets of the city and the bazaar are cleansed at the same time—*Deccan Herald*.

THE weather has been very stormy and monsoonish since Monday last. We have had some rain and a good deal of lightning, but the climate is still close and muggy. From Poorundhur and Singhur we learn that there have been storms at both these hill stations, and that the valley between them has had a heavy fall of rain. The hills are enveloped in mist during the mornings and evenings; but one can walk about all day, it is so cool owing to the dense clouds. During the day the atmosphere is so clear that minute objects, formerly unseen, can be seen in the bottom of the vali ys. The climate is perfect—just like beautiful showery summer weather at home. This is the best time at these hill stations—the time when people get braced up and strong against the monsoon in the plains. It is grand to see the misty hills themselves up and discover to us the low hills in the plains bathed in sunshine. Now is the time to see nature in her grandest moods at these hill stations; but those who only desire to be comfortable may chafe because they cannot get out whenever they please.—*Id.*

*Holloway's Pills.*—The liver, the Stomach, and their Allments.—Alterations of temperature, hungry weather, a troubled mind, sedentary habits, excess of the table, and a gay, reckless mode of life, exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and stomach. When once these organs are fairly out of order, great inroads are quickly made on the general state of the flesh; the constitution, which has been deprived of two of its noblest organs, soon give way, and diseases quickly follow, from which if neglected, the worst consequences will inevitably result. If a course of Holloway's celebrated Pills be persevered in, all will be right again, as they are the finest and noblest correctives of the blood ever known, and a certain cure for all disorders of the liver and stomach.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. BOKHARA, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Sir Robt and Lady Stuart
Lieut M G Gerard
Mr and Mrs Fryer
Mr Alfred Hornsey
Mr Thos Nash
Mr Saml Doughty
Mr Chas. Pelworth
Mr. Whitaker
Mr J Claridge
Mrs Chivers
Mr Webb
Mr A B Niven.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Gilder.

FOR VENICE.

Lt Colon'l Bonar Deane
Mr Hermann Korne
Mr W H Dobbie
Mr Rasch
Mr & Mrs T T Forbes
Dr W Price.

SUEZ—Mr W Foxton.

ADEN—Mr Muncherjee Pestonjee and Mr Dunker.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 3rd June, 4-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., Ther. 88, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. 2 to 3, Ther. 85, Bar. 29-96.

MANGALORE, 3rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind equally, Ther max. 85, min. 78, W. B. 79, Bar. 29-70, rainfall 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 3rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. W. moderate, Ther. 94, Bar. 29-70.

VINGORLA, 3rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, Ther. 90.

## THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

THE following reply of the Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the water supplied to the shipping, has been forwarded for publication:—

Municipal Comr's Office, Bombay, 2nd June 1875.

J. GORDON, Esq., Sec. Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my predecessor's letter No. 2,765, of the 17th ultimo, on the subject of the quality of Vehar water supplied to the shipping, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Chamber, letters containing the results of the analysis since made by the Government and another analyzer, and Dr. Weir's present and former communication on the same subject.—I have, &c.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Comr's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 27th May 1875.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2,764 of 1875, forwarding a letter from the Port Trustees with a report No. 162 of 1875, from the Chemical Analyser to Government, on samples of water examined by him. I will mainly confine my attention in this report to the analysis of the waters that have been drawn from pipes in the city. On examining Dr. Gray's analysis of the four samples of water taken from pipes in the town you will observe the small quantity of chlorine they all yield; with exception of No. 4, they contain but a small amount of free ammonia. The solids are also small in quantity. As regards the albumenoid ammonia, I may mention that albumenoid ammonia is a term used to designate the organic impurities derived from vegetable or animal substances which contain nitrogen, but excluding urea and hyppuric acid that are found in water. Wanklyer, Chapman and Smith first applied the term to the ammonia obtained from nitrogenous matters in water by the action of patamic permanganate on them. Albumenoid matter is dreaded because it may have been at no remote period a portion of the excreta of a person affected with cholera or typhoid fever. According to Wanklyer a good water ought not to yield more than 0·8 parts per million—·0056 grains per gallon of albumenoid ammonia and he says over ·10 per million it ought to be looked on, with suspicion, and that over ·15 it ought to condemn a water absolutely. Taking Wanklyer's figures for our guide two of the samples from the Crawford Market and from the Carnac Bunder would have to be condemned as they contain more than ·15 parts per million of albumenoid ammonia. Looking at these figures we would be led to conclude that the purity of our water had sadly deteriorated of late, and that we were in imminent danger of being poisoned by an impure water-supply. But this is not the case, and we can easily satisfy ourselves of it by a reference to previous analysis that have been made. I shall, however, presently allude to them. But the fact is that if we are to place any confidence in analytical results we can only come to one conclusion that the Vehar water instead of decreasing in purity has vastly improved of late. In the table below the amount of albumenoid ammonia found by Dr. Gray in the four samples he examined, and the results arrived at by Dr. Lyon after a series of examinations at different times of the Vehar water, are shown:—

| | Dr. Gray's Analysis: | | | | Dr. Lyon's. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sample drawn from supply pipe of Great Medical College. | From Fort. | From Crawford Market. | From Carnac Bunder. | April 1st, 1869. | June 1st, 1869. | July 1st, 1869. | 30th July, 1871. |
| Albumenoid Ammonia | ·12 | ·12 | ·18 | ·17 | ·13 | ·19 | ·18 | ·30 |

In a letter published in the *Times of India* in May 1871, Dr. Viccajee, Assistant to the Chemical Analyser to Government, gives the results of Vehar water examined by Dr. Lyon and the other by himself. The water examined by Dr. Lyon yielded ·0092 grains per gallon—·13 parts per million of albumenoid ammonia and the same analysed by Dr. Viccajee contained ·0218 grains per gallon—·31 parts per million. Now, contrast the results of those analyses with Dr. Gray's, and what do we find, that with the exception of three samples, they were all more impure than the most impure of the waters examined by Dr. Gray, and none of them were as pure as the water drawn at the Grant Medical College, and in the Fort. You will observe that the amount of albumenoid ammonia varies a good deal. The natural conclusion from this is that the Vehar water has not a uniform standard of purity, and that it is altering and constantly changing in quality. The most remarkable feature in the analysis is the small quantity of chlorine shown. This is what has led Dr. Gray to indicate as the principle impurity in the water as vegetable rather than of animal origin, and that sewage is not the source from which the albumenoid ammonia has sprung. It is scarcely possible that sewage could find its way into the Vehar pipes, and not a greater amount of chlorine to have been detected. The increase of albumenoid and free ammonia in the water between the Grant Medical College and Carnac Bunder is not so easily explained, and until a further series of examinations of the water have been made, it is difficult to explain or assign a reasonable cause for the increase. Looking to the amount of chlorine in the water, I think it will be found to be due to other causes than the admission of sewage into the water. As far as my opinion goes I would hesitate to condemn the water on the above analysis, but I not think that the drinking of any of them would give rise to diarrhœa.

As regards the water obtained from the ships, they are, with one exception, as Dr. Gray says, "no longer drinkable"; and in the interest of the crew in the harbour a thorough and searching examination of the tanks in which the water is conveyed to the ships should be made. While I would not condemn any of the four samples taken from water-pipes in the city, still I think that the time has come when the Vehar water should be delivered in a filtered condition. For the most impure of the waters analysed has been examined by Dr. Gray could be reduced by filtration to within the limits assigned for the purest waters. A very good instance of what can be done by filtration is afforded by the water which escapes from the waste pipe at Vehar. It is clear and transparent, and has been merely filtered by passing through the drain, and I venture to predict that it will be found to yield but a trace of albumenoid ammonia. The water delivered in the city ought to be in this condition no matter what it might cost, and as the Municipality have gone to the cost of impounding a vast mass of water for the use of the city, it would be a only little additional cost to filter it and deliver it in such a state of purity as to set the public mind at rest for once and all. As regards the pollution of the water at the Carnac Bunder by the exhalations arising from the night-soil discharged into the harbour, I do not think that the water is tainted by the smell from the night-soil

as he was already in possession of every possible honour for past services no official recognition could be given him. From China, Captain Osborn carried Lord Elgin to Japan and on his own responsibility led the escorting squadron beyond the surveyed portion of Yeddo Bay until Her Majesty's ships were anchored in a position within gunshot of the capital. This measure led to a satisfactory Treaty between Japan and Great Britain being speedily signed by the Emperors, and Lord Elgin then and subsequently acknowledged the service rendered by Captain Osborn.

On the return of the Furious to Shangai in September, 1858, a question arose in framing the supplementary treaty with China how far it was possible to declare the great river Yang-tze navigable to Europeans. Captain Osborn was applied to by Lord Elgin, and confident from his experience of the volume of the river at Nankin that it must be navigable for hundreds of miles beyond, he undertook to test the question, and persuaded Captain Barker (of Her Majesty's ship Retribution), senior officer at Shanghai, to make the experiment at once. That officer, shattered by a stroke of paralysis, could only accompany the force just above Nankin, the batteries of which were successfully engaged and silenced. Thence, up a falling and intricate river, Captain Osborn had, has senior officer, to conduct his ship, accompanied by the Cruiser and two gunboats, to Hankow, 600 miles from the sea; the Furious having several times to be cleared to her keel to float her off unknown shoals and reefs. This service enabled the Ambassador to insist on the river being opened to foreign commerce. No war ship of the size of the draught of the Furious has subsequently been able to reach Hankow, although at this moment the river is covered with vessels carrying European commerce. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief on the return of the squadron, issued a general order expressing his satisfaction "at the gallantry, zeal, and perseverance displayed by the Captains, officers, and men comprising the expedition." His Excellency the Earl of Elgin in his official despatch to the Secretary of State No 1, the 5th of January, 1859, said:—

"The transport of a vessel the size of the Furious to a point so remote from the sea under circumstances so peculiar is, I apprehend, a feat unparalleled in naval history. I consider the successful issue of this undertaking to have been mainly due to the energy, professional skill, courage, and judgment of Captain Osborn and his able Master," &c. Again, on the 18th of August, 1859, when Lord Elgin found that his despatch had not been officially communicated to the Admiralty, he wrote to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, begging that this might be immediately done, as he was naturally held in some degree responsible for the fact, and that it exposed him to the double charge of injustice and ingratitude for the "remarkable service" rendered, and his Lordship added:—

"To what I have already said in reference to the service rendered by the Furious, I beg now to add that I ascribe the success of the policy which I considered it my duty to carry out at Tien-tsin, Yeddo, and Shanghai in a great measure to the zeal, energy, and devotion with which I was supported by Captain Osborn and those under his command."

And again, in the House of Lords, on the 21st of February, 1860, Lord Elgin publicly acknowledged his obligation to Captain Osborn in the most eulogistic terms.

In the meantime such had been the arduous nature of the service rendered in ascending the Yang-tze that Captain Barker had invalided and subsequently died, Mr. Court, the Master of the Furious, invalided and died, and Captain Osborn had to give up his ship and return home on half-pay to undergo a long series of surgical operations. By the publication of his Naval Journals and by other literary labours, Captain Osborn was enabled to subsist until well enough again to seek service, when, in the year 1862, he had the honour to be appointed to the command of Her Majesty's ship Donegal, 101 guns. In her he embarked a portion of the British forces sent to co-operate in the allied attack on Mexico. The return of the expedition was followed by the paying off of the Donegal in 1862, and so creditable was the report upon its efficiency that the Admiralty promoted her First Lieutenant on Captain Osborn's recommendation.

The Emperor of China, in June, 1862, made an offer to Captain Osborn, through his agent, Mr. H. N. Lay, C. B., of the absolute command of a large squadron of vessels to be equipped by him in England for the suppression of piracy on the Coast of China. The command was to have been a very lucrative one. Captain Osborn was formally promised that, in order to guarantee such a force not being used against European Powers, or in a way hostile to our national sense of humanity or justice, he should not be placed under any local authorities, but receive his orders direct from the Emperor. With this understanding, Captain Osborn received especial leave for the purpose from the Admiralty, at the written request of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and officers were lent likewise from Her Majesty's Navy on the same understanding. A squadron of six vessels was constructed, equipped, and carried by Captain Osborn to the near neighbourhood of Pekin in 1863, but on reporting himself at the capital of China, he found that the Emperor repudiated the promises and engagements of his agent, and wished to place a Chinese Mandarin, as a superior officer, even on board his own ship. This, together with the fact that the Representatives of the European Powers were adverse to the institution of a force on such terms, decided Captain Osborn on withdrawing from a position so likely to prove compromising to his own honour as well as to the British interests in China. By direction of our Minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, the whole force was withdrawn from China, and Captain Osborn's conduct received his warmest commendations in an official letter.

Returning to England, Captain Osborn again placed his services at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and was in 1864 appointed to the Royal Sovereign, a ship launched as a three-decker, a vessel adapted to test the new system of turrets invented by Captain Cowper Coles, R.N. He reported on the perfect success with which 12-ton guns were for the first time used at sea in Her Majesty's Navy and otherwise should the excellence of the turret system, but the Royal Sovereign was paid off. Captain Osborn was permitted to remain attached to her until the end of 1864, when, having served sufficient time by the regulations then in force to qualify for her flag, he resigned his command.

The short time for which the Royal Sovereign was kept in commission entailed heavy pecuniary loss to Captain Osborn, who had fitted her out at a large expense under the impression that he would be considered one of the active fleet for at least three years, and this circumstance, together with additional losses caused by the bankruptcy of a firm of Navy agents, obliged Captain Osborn to turn his attention while on half pay and awaiting promotion to the Admirals' List to some employment as a means of subsistence. He first proceeded to Western India and successfully administered as agent between the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company and the Government a network of railways extending throughout the Bombay Presidency. Finding the climate, however, injuring his health and being desirous of keeping himself employed on matters more immediately connected with his profession to which he belonged, Captain Osborn resigned this appointment in 1866, and received the thanks both of the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government of India, who were pleased to express "very sincere regret at the prospect of the loss of Captain Sherard Osborn's services, which Government believes to have been most valuable to Government and the public." In 1867 Captain Osborn undertook the office of Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (which had then just successfully laid the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables) for the purpose of giving his professional knowledge to the work of establishing submarine telegraph communication between Great Britain and her Eastern and Australian Possessions and Colonies. In four years this work we completed by a series of submarine cables from Falmouth, the Mediterranean, and Red Sea to India, the Eastern Archipelago, Hongkong, and Australia; and Captain Osborn might well feel that, from a public as well as professional point of view, he had in this great work served the commercial as well as the military interests of his country. In 1871 Captain Osborn was appointed to the command of Her Majesty's ship Hercules, the finest of our cruising ironclads, but was compelled, by unexpected circumstances, to ask to be relieved before the term of his command expired. In 1873 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

In the whole of these services, whether as midshipman, lieutenant, commander, captain, or man of business, the name of Sherard Osborn was highly distinguished. In the first Chinese war he was thrice mentioned in the despatches of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert and Admiral Sir William Parker, and was publicly thanked as a midshipman by Commodore R. B. Watson for his services at the capture of Shanghai. In Ireland he earned the warm approval of the local authorities, and was repeatedly thanked by his Commander-in-Chief. In 1849 his seamanship and gallantry were reported to the Admiralty as "beyond all praise in remaining by his vessel, the Dwarf, in a sinking state in tempestuous weather." In the Arctic Seas his energy and joviality, and his readiness to undertake the hardest labour, if any of of his men were distressed in sledging expeditions, won him the devoted attachment of his crew. In the Crimean War he gained the highest renown and the fullest approval of his distinguished Admiral, Sir E. Lyons, who not only selected him for presentation to the Queen at Windsor, but strained every nerve, and with success to secure his re-appointment to the command of the Sea of Azov Squadron. To no man more than to Sherard Osborn was the opening of our trade with Japan and China due. We believe that his social qualities and knowledge of men assisted Lord Elgin in his difficult negotiations almost as much as the professional nerve and seamanship which carried the Furious to Yeddo and Hankow. It has been often said that naval officers make the best diplomatists, and probably Sherard Osborn, as Admiral on a foreign station, would have been a marked illustration of the rule. Like Lord Dundonald, whom, in many respects, afloat and ashore, he resembled, he carried his fighting temperament into the arena of civil controversy. For ten years he struggled energetically to advance the views of his friend Captain Cowper Coles, and had the satisfaction eventually of witnessing the Chief Constructor of the Navy, whose great qualities he always fully recognized, pronounce in favour of the turret ship for fighting purposes, and the Admiral in command of the Channel Fleet report that the lamented "Captain could destroy all the broadside ship of the squadron in detail."

His untimely death will cast a gloom over the Arctic Expedition, which he did so much to promote. To-day, which witnesses his funeral, had been fixed for a meeting of the Geographical Society, at which he and other Arctic celebrities were to have assisted. At such a time it seems well to recall that he himself attributed to his own Arctic experience, and the example of his first Arctic Commander, Captain Austin, two special lessons of first rate importance; first the practice of commanding men sympathetically, as human beings and not as machines; and secondly, the habit of prudent daring, which the struggle with an Arctic winter always, he declared, engenders. He believed he could get out of his men the utmost exertions of which they were capable, and he told his intimate friends that in the unknown waters of the Sea of Azov and the Yang-tze he was always congratulating himself on his Arctic training. He will be remembered by the Expedition now about to start, whatever its success, for no one did more to fit his comrades with the opportunity of distinction.

## MR. LOWE ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

At a congregation held at Oxford on the 13th of May, a series of resolutions were introduced for the education at the University of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. The following is Mr. Lowe's speech on the occasion:—

Mr. Lowe rose, in accordance with the wish of the Chancellor, to make a few remarks of the kind which in the newspapers would be headed "To Parents and Guardians." In the fluid and relaxing times in which we lived he wished to call attention to the subject of open competitive examination. The whole success of that University turned on the confidence which was felt in examination as a sufficient test, and if that feeling could be destroyed the very basis upon which the University was founded, and upon which it rested for its whole success, would be taken away. For 11 years he had been resident in a University, and for over seven of these he had been that monster and bore to gods and men, a "crammer" (laughter and cheers); and this was his experience—the best way to make a student succeed, the best way to get marks, was not to spread oneself over a number of subjects, but to take two or three and make oneself well up in them. In 1854 he endeavoured, under Lord Halifax, to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission over which Lord Macaulay presided, and again in 1870 the duty devolved upon him in the office he held of introducing competition into the Civil Service. He mentioned these things because, in the first place, he observed very ominous symptoms in the Press. Whenever we observed a number of newspapers discussing a subject not brought before them by the ordinary means, we might be sure that mischief was brewing (Laughter.) It was said now there was great necessity for alteration in the Civil Service of India, and it was asserted that a certain number of those appointments should be given to the Universities in order that we might have a greater number of gentlemen. He thought that was rather hard, when it was considered that these were the endowments of the poorer classes of the people, who could not afford to send their sons to the Universities. When we considered the enormous endowments of those Universities, it did appear a little too cruel to take away what he called the patrimony of those who were not in affluent circumstances in order to give it to those who were. Another suggestion was that the candidate after passing his examination should go for two years to the University. What the successful candidate should do was to endeavour to obtain a knowledge of life and that was to be found in London. He hoped nothing would induce the authorities of India to take young men away from the vicinity of the Courts of Law, in which, if any where, they must learn to administer law to millions of our Indian fellow-subjects, in order to shut them up in the Universities—excellent places, but kept apart from the rush and struggle of ordinary life. There was another point on which he wished to touch. The Civil Service Commissioners, under the direction of the Government, had put forth a statement of the emoluments and advantages to be derived by persons who obtained writerships by competition. These statements were intended to work upon the minds of young men. Now, here was a most grave consideration for any one desiring to send his son to India, and a still graver consideration for the Government. The Government undertook from a certain time that half the officers sent to Oude and the Punjaub should belong to the Civil Service. But that had ever since not been done. The result was most deplorable. These persons were not receiving half the salary they were led to expect from the offers of the Indian Government. The case had been brought before that Government, which admitted frankly that it had broken faith; but when it came to a remedy it said it would consider their claims provided there were no other persons who were senior or who had greater aptitude for the place, or if there were not some local reason for not keeping its promise. As one who had some experience in these matters, he would say that this was a transaction which could only cover the Indian Government with disgrace. Those gentlemen had given their time and their labour in the confidence that the promise would be adhered to; it had been broken, and now, when they asked that it should be fulfilled or that compensation should be given them, they were told that if no possible excuse could be found the promise would be kept. (Laughter.) Now, he would recommend gentlemen about to go out to India to look and see whether the Indian Government kept faith with its own servants. There was another point. It was the intention of the present Government to appoint a Committee of Civil Servants to investigate this question of competitive examination. They had assumed that it had failed, and they now sought a remedy. A similar system to that which we had instituted had been in force 20 years in India. The principle of competition was this, that the man who had succeeded best should have the first choice. It was a self-working system, which would exclude jobbery of every kind. Now there was to be competition still among a larger number than would be required, and the fact that one man had distinguished himself above another was to be carefully concealed. The Senior wrangler might go to the lowest rank, and the heads of departments were to choose whom they pleased. The result would be that even before the competition was over there would be a canvassing of the heads of departments by the friends of the candidates, and after the competition all that was disagreeable and objectionable in patronage would be brought back with this aggravation, that you would commit the extreme injustice of examining a man to see what he was worth, and then consign him to oppression. (Hear, hear.) In fact, a man who got first place might be kept waiting four or five years to see whether any one would give him a nomination. Thus we were to have competition without honour, and patronage without necessity. (Hear, hear.) If patronage was so good a thing, why should we have competitive examinations and not go back to the old system? He hoped the classes who had got the benefit of the boon of open competition would not be such fools as to allow themselves to be wheedled out of it, but would be prepared to stand up for what they had got. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(*Times*, May 11.)

The two Arctic vessels, the Alert (Captain Nares and the Discovery (Captain Stephenson), may now be regarded as almost ready to start on their Northern voyage. They are coaled and provisioned, and the shipwrights and factory hands have been withdrawn. The hulls and funnels of both ships have received their finishing touches at the hands of the painters, the streak of the Alert being red, and that of the Discovery dark green, and everything appears tidy and in good trim. Among the last things to be fixed on board have been a number of Messrs. Hill and Clark's tackle for lowering boats, which Captain Nares found of great value in the Challenger. The apparatus is of very simple though ingenious construction, consisting of self-detaching slip-hooks and rings, which can be readily attached to the ordinary chain slings and blocks. The advantages which it affords are that it secures the descent of a boat, however hastily it may be required upon an even keel, and that while the rings canno by any possibility be detached from the hooks so long as there is a strain upon them, the moment the boat becomes waterborne the fastenings are disengaged and the boat is free. The whole apparatus is almost automatic, and besides securing certain and instantaneous action, which is of incalculable consequence amid the peculiar dangers of the Polar Seas, it dispenses with the tugging and confusion which characterize the ordinary boat-lowering gear. On Saturday an addition was made to the outfit of the ships; a cylindrical contrivance very like a gas buoy and large enough for a man to stand upright in, was run up to the topgallant masthead. We need scarcely state that these were the well-known "crows' nests" of which frequent mention is made in the records of all Arctic voyages and expeditions in search of whales. They speak more eloquently than any of the other belongings of the special and all-pervading perils which invest the lonely Northern seas. The crow's nest is a barrel-shaped construction about 4ft. high and 2ft. in diameter. It consists of a framework covered with canvas, open, or rather half-open, at the top, and having a planked bottom, with a trap-hole left in it, by which the nest is entered by means of a suspended ladder connected with the mainmast. Attached to the lower masthead, it is intended to screen the look-out man from the fatal effects of the Northern blast. How these residences may be ultimately furnished we know not, and we dare not surmise, because Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock is always adding something new and ingenious to what the experience of past navigators considered necessary. We may, however, remark that the crow's nest is usually provided with a seat, a recess to hold telescopes, a speaking trumpet, a rifle and ammunition, signal flags, and a movable screen which can be shifted round the top to keep the icy wind from the observer's head, which, as a matter of course, must be kept above the canvas when he is on the watch. It is of the utmost importance to all concerned that a careful look-out should be maintained the moment the icy latitudes have been entered; and when the vessel is passing through cross or floe ice, or when any apprehension of danger exists, the captain seldom or never leaves the elevated and exposed watch tower. Captain Penny states that while in command of the Neptune in the season of 1838 he had to remain 36 hours in the crow's nest—a continuous watch, broken only by descending for ten minutes to procure a cup of coffee. The glass was never from his eye for more than five minutes at a time, because in threading the tortuous passages of Baffin's Bay a bad lead might be attended with the loss of the ship on the voyage.

On Saturday evening, Captain Nares delivered a lecture on life in the Arctic regions at the Portland-hall, Southsea. Admiral Elliot, the Commander-in-Chief, occupied the chair, and the lecture was given on behalf of the Seamen's and Marines' Orphan's Schools. In introducing the lecturer the Chairman stated that Captain Nares occupied at the present time the proudest position of any man in England, and that the whole country was profoundly interested in the prospects of the expedition of which he had charge. In communicating the decision of the audience to the Captain at the conclusion of his address, the Admiral remarked that though the results of the Expedition could not be foreseen, he trusted that Captain Nares would win the blue riband of geographical discovery. They in Portsmouth felt a peculiar interest in the fortunes of the undertaking. It had been equipped by them, and it would start from their shores; and though he had not been long in Portsmouth, he hoped he would be there to welcome the Captain on his return from the Pole. The lecturer stated that he had not had time to prepare a formal address, but had thrown a few disconnected notes together. The object of the Expedition was, primarily, to reach the Pole if possible, to explore the surrounding country, and to make scientific observations. They would start on the 29th of May, accompanied by the Valorous as far as Disco. They would then coal up, and after a parting cheer nothing more would probably be heard of them for two or more years. He had been censured for having stated at Winchester that the safety of the Expedition had been reduced to a certainty, but he took the opportunity of repeating the assertion. At the same time he denied the statement which he had read in the magazines and newspapers, that with steam all their difficulties had been removed. The fight with the ice was still as severe as ever, and while more was expected of a steamer, she was just as liable to be squeezed between the ice without being able to rise as a sailing ship. They would be several weeks after the whales in starting, but, while they desired a long season, he wanted as short a one as possible. The ice would commence moving about June, but it would not break up till August, and instead of waiting until the shore ice melted, the whalers were accustomed to dash through the middle ice of Melville Bay. The difference between them, however, was this—that whereas the Alert and the Discovery would be heavily laden to commence, gradually diminishing as they advanced, the whalers began light, subsequently filling up with oil. Captain Nares described at great length the nature of Polar ice, the formation of bergs by glacial action, the set of the currents in Smith's Sound, the brilliant moonlight, the variations of temperature, and the dangers accruing from frostbites and snow blindness. After relating various personal adventures in connexion with the Resolute, he drew a graphic picture of the kind of life which they would pass after entering the Artic Circle. He gave a laughable account of their sleeping arrangement in the tents, the inmates being placed head to heel, and packed so tightly in their felt bags that no one had to give his neighbour notice of his intention to turn. He next gave a history of their daily life on board, each man being obliged to go to school, the officers acting as tutors, and of the social nights, devoted to theatricals, lectures, and other amusements. With the Spring recourse would be had to the sledges, each man at the beginning having 240lb. to drag, and tapering down to 80lb. Finally, after describing their cooking apparatus and arrangements, their experiences of alternate frost and thaw, and the innumerable hardships attending Arctic discovery, Captain Nares remarked that whether they succeeded in reaching the Pole or not, they could not fail to make some advance and be made of for nervousness in a Government and a nation subjected to invasion only six years ago, and who have not forgotten the solemn league and covenant signed against them at that critical time by many of the leading men of the day, but not too true that Germany's disadvantageous geographical position in the centre of Europe and the dire fate she has recently experienced from her superabundance of neighbours have a tendency to give double force to the remembrance of the last attack. Secondly, the judgment shown at that eventful period by the principal Civil and Military dignitaries of the realm and the success attending their efforts naturally inspired people with confidence in their leaders' merits, and disposed them to take the word of these well-tried personages in any similar emergency. If an educated German is always inclined to believe the *dictum* of a specialist, and to refrain from venturing an opinion unless he has made the subject his special study, he is sure to adhere to this national peculiarity in a case were minute military and diplomatic details known only to the initiated few have to be weighed, and whether his services for the official view are a Bismarck and a Moltke. This being so, it is morally certain that were the leading Ministers and Generals to declare that military and diplomatic reasons render it a duty of self-preservation to anticipate an enemy, or some enemies, who might be waiting to attack Germany, the portion of the people who have taken an interest in the unification of the country would rally round the old standard with more determined zeal than ever. Even suspected as the aged Emperor would likewise be of serve to strengthen the conviction that if a man of his conscientious character sanctions the deed there is no alternative left but to strike before it is too late.

Virtually, therefore, it depends upon the decision of a very few persons not only whether peace is to continue or not, but also whether the nation shall think war inevitable or not. The idea of attacking the French merely to satisfy the lust of glory or the even more contemptible greed of gain is certainly foreign to the nature of the German people. Should the present endeavours to preserve peace prove unsuccessful,—an improbable contingency from all we hear,—the nation would face the ordeal fully persuaded in their own minds that they have no choice. The accuracy of this assumption may be disputed by candid well-wishers on more grounds than one, but to question its sincerity would argue an erroneous estimate of the moral courage with which it would be acted on if put to the test. Very violent articles have been recently published, both by the Ministerial and independent organs of the capital, to repudiate the charge that there is a Party in Germany contemplating war to gratify ambition.

At the moment of telegraphing this I receive today's semi-official or rather all but wholly official, *Provincial Correspondence*. In an explicit leader upon recent events this important print gives us to understand that notwithstanding the disquieting symptoms lately observable in certain neighbouring States, Germany can afford to be pacific because she is strong, and because she relies upon the community of interests binding her to Russia and to Austria. The visit of the Emperor, therefore, though promoted by no political motive, cannot but exercise a beneficial influence upon the consolidation of peace.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Berlin, May 12.

This evening's *North German Gazette* publishes an article directed against a league which it says is based on falsehood and composed of Ultramontanes, partisans of a policy of revenge, and "bears" on the Bourse. It concludes with the following declaration:—

"In answer to these people, we can give an assurance which we are enabled to publish, that since 1870 Germany's official intercourse with the French Government has never been more friendly or more satisfactory than during the last few weeks or than it is at the present moment."

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondent* of this evening contains an article on the visit of the Emperor Alexander and the maintenance of peace. It alludes to the indications of uneasiness which were recently manifested in neighbouring States, and which arose in connexion with a central feeling in the public mind in consequence of war plans being attributed to Germany by her enemies, who, to strengthen their allegations, distorted the actual facts. The article says:—

"It is evident that the re-affirmation of the policy pursued in common by the two Emperors will everywhere revive the tranquillising conviction that Germany earnestly and decidedly desires peace as much as she did three years ago. She can all the more confidently follow her inclination in that respect, as she is able to rely not only upon her own well-tried strength and constant readiness, but also upon the union of political desires and aims subsisting between her and a most powerful neighbour to keep down the possible foreign ambition which aims at the disturbance of peace. The renewed cordial meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the confidential conversations between the Sovereigns and statesmen of the two countries upon the state of Europe derive their political significance chiefly from their connexion with the alliance between the three Emperors and its aims and objects, and in the same way at every such meeting a continuation of the intimate understanding with the Emperor of Austria may as a matter of course be safely assumed beforehand. The visit of the Emperor Alexander, though it was not promoted by political motives or intention, but rather by the personal affection of the two Monarchs, will, nevertheless, infallibly have a most happy influence upon the further development of peaceful relations and the general welfare."


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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' notice | 4 per cent. per annum. | |
| 12 Do. | 5 | " |

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.

Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

### THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)

Capital £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £8,200,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £ 80,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND

AND THE

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturday's from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

14, Rampart Row, W.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND

" SCOTLAND, | on PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

DRAFTS Arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

### THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

### THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

## NOTICES.

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of Rs. 5,000 | | 4 Prizes of Rs. 100 | |
| 1 " " 3,000 | | 6 " " | 75 |
| 7 " " 1,000 | | 10 " " | 50 |
| 4 " " 500 | | 11 " " | 40 |
| 4 " " 250 | | 11 " " | 30 |
| 4 " " 200 | | 14 " " | 20 |
| 4 " " 150 | | 20 " " | 10 |

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,

15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

*NOW READY,*

### MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and Molinex's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Scotch and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Mill Stones.
Roller Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

### CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

### THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT, 28s.

Sirs,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS. I have hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, AND FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The last Governor of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, the ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR HOLLINGAN, Captain,

Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN PROOF, AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NOW READY,

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1875,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of, the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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